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contented partizans: it is the solemn, matured well digested sentiment of all, in a cause where all are concerned, where the voice of party is unheard, where the very existence of party is lost in the universal feeling excited by such a vital blow at the honour and existence of the nation.

Next month we shall have the pleasure of announcing the resolutions of the meeting convened for this purpose. We are confident they will be worthy of the place whence they come, and the cause by which they are excited. We are confident that they will make some impression; happy, if they lead to the point to which they are directed, by turning the minds of the directors of our nation from private interest to public welfare; and teaching them this most important truth, that "REFORM ALONE CAN PREVENT REVOLUTION."

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

PROCLAMATION OF THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES.

"*Vienna, April* 6. The protection of our country calls us to new exploits. As long as it was possible to preserve peace by means of sacrifices, and as long as these sacrifices were consistent with the honour of the throne, with the security of the state, and with the welfare of the people, the heart of our bountiful Sovereign suppressed every painful feeling in silence; but when all endeavours to preserve happy independence from the insatiable ambition of a foreign conqueror prove fruitless, when nations are falling around us, and when lawful sovereigns are torn from the hearts of their subjects—when, in fine, the danger of universal subjugation threatens even the happy states of Austria, and their peaceable, fortunate inhabitants—then does our country demand its deliverance from us, and we stand forth in its defence.

"On you, my dear brother-soldiers, are fixed the eyes of the universe, and of all those who feel for national honour and national prosperity. You shall not share the disgrace of becoming the tools of oppression. You shall not carry on the endless wars of ambition under distant climes. Your blood shall never flow for foreign fleets and foreign covetousness; not on you shall the curse alight of annihilating innocent nations; and over the bodies of slaughtered defenders of their country to pave the way for a foreigner to the usurped throne. A happier lot awaits you; the liberty of Europe has taken refuge under our banners. Your victories will loose their fetters, and your brothers in Germany, yet in the ranks of the enemy, long for their deliverance. You are engaged in a just cause, otherwise I should not appear at your head.

"On the fields of Ulm and Marengo, whereof the enemy so often remind us with ostentatious pride, on these fields will we renew the glorious deeds of Wurtzburgh and Ostrach, of Lipsingen, (Stockach) and Zurich, of Verona, of the Trebbia and Novi. We will conquer a lasting peace for our country; but this great aim is not to be attained without great virtues. Unconditional subordination, strict discipline, persevering courage, and unshaken steadiness in danger, are the companions of true fortitude. Only an union of will, and a joint co-operation of the whole, lead to victory.

"My Sovereign and brother has invested me with extensive powers, to reward and to punish. I will be everywhere in the middle of you, and you shall receive the first thanks of your country from your general on the field of battle. The patriotism of many of the Austrian nobility has anticipated your wants; this is a pledge in the fullest measure of the public gratitude; but punishment shall, with inflexible vigour, fall on every breach of duty: merit shall meet with reward, and offence with animadversions without distinction of person or rank; branded with disgrace shall the worthless person be cast out to whom life is dearer than his and our honour.—Adorned with the marks of public esteem, will I present to our Sovereign and to the world, those brave men who have deserved well of their country, and whose names I will ever carry in my heart.

"There remains one consideration, which I must put you in mind of; the soldier is only formidable to the enemy in arms; civil virtues must not be strangers to him: out of the field of battle, towards the unarmed citizens and peasants he is moderate, compassionate, and humane: he knows the evils of war, and strives to lighten them. I will punish every wanton excess with so much greater severity, as it is not the intention of our monarch to oppress neighbouring countries, but to deliver them from their oppressors, and to form with their princes a powerful bond, in order to bring about a lasting peace, and to maintain the general welfare and security.

"*Soon will foreign troops, in strict union with us, attack the common enemy.* Then, brave companions in arms! honour and support them as your brothers: not vain-

glorious high words, but manly deeds, do honour to the warrior,—by intrepidity before the enemy you must show yourselves to be the first soldiers.

" Thus then, shall I one day lead you back to your own country, followed by the respect of the enemy, and by the gratitude of foreign nations, after having secured by your arms an honourable peace, when the satisfaction of our monarch, the approbation of the world, the rewards of valour, the blessings of your fellow-citizens, and the consciousness of deserved repose await you.

" CHARLES, Archduke,
" Generalissimo."

PROCLAMATION,

ISSUED BY THE DUKE OF SUDERMANIA, ON HIS ASSUMING THE GOVERNMENT.

" We, Charles, by the Grace of God, Hereditary Prince of Sweden, the Goths, Vandals, &c. Duke of Sudermania, Grand Admiral, &c. &c. do declare—That, ununder existing circumstances, his Majesty is incapable to act, or of conducting the important affairs of the Nation: We have, therefore (being the nearest and only branch of the family, of age) been induced, for the time being, as Administrator of the Kingdom, to take the reins of Government into our hands, which, with the help of the Almighty, we will conduct so that the Nation may regain Peace, both at home and abroad, and that Trade and Commerce may revive from their languishing state.

" Our inviolable intention is, to consult with the States on the means to be taken to render the future time happy to the people of Sweden.

" We invite and command, therefore, all the inhabitants of our Nation, our Forces by Sea and Land, and also the Civil Officers of all degrees, to obey us, as our real intention, and their own welfare demand.

" We recommend you all to the protection of God Almighty.

" Done at Stockholm Palace, March 13, 1809.

(Signed) " CHARLES.
" C. LAGERBRING."

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, to Viscount Castlereagh; dated Corunna, Jan. 13.

" SITUATED as this army is at present, it is impossible for me to detail to your Lordship the events which have taken place since I had the honour to address you from Astorga, on the 31st of December: I have therefore determined to send to England, Brigadier-General Charles Stewart, as the Officer best qualified to give you every information you can want, both with respect to our actual situation and the events which have led to it.—Your Lordship knows, that had I followed my own opinion, as a military man, I should have retired with the army from Salamanca. The Spanish armies were then beaten; there was no Spanish force to which we could unite, and I was satisfied that no efforts would be made to aid us, or to favour the cause in which they were engaged.—I was sensible, however, that the apathy and indifference of the Spaniards would never have been believed; that had the British been withdrawn, the loss of the cause would have been imputed to their retreat, and it was necessary to risk this army to convince the people of England, as well as the rest of Europe, that the Spaniards had neither the power nor the inclination to make any efforts for themselves. It was for this reason that I made the march to Sahagan. As a diversion it succeeded; I brought the whole disposable force of the French against this army, and it has been allowed to follow me, without a single movement being made to favour my retreat. The people of the Gallicias, though armed, made no attempt to stop the passage of the French through the mountains. They abandoned their dwellings at our approach, drove away their carts, oxen, and every thing that could be of the smallest aid to the army. The consequence has been, that our sick have been left behind; and when our horses or mules failed, which on such marches, and through such a country, was the case to a great extent, baggage, ammunition, stores, &c. and even money, were necessarily destroyed or abandoned. I am sorry to say, that the army, whose conduct I had such reason to extol on its march through Portugal, and on its arrival in Spain, has totally changed its character since it began to retreat. I can say nothing its favour, but that when there was a prospect of fighting the enemy, the men were then orderly and seemed pleased and determined to do their duty. In front of Villa Franca the French came up with the reserve, with which I was covering the retreat of the army; they attacked it at Calcabellos. I retired covered by the 95th regiment, and marched that night to Herresias, and from thence to Nogales and Lugo, where I had ordered the different divisions which preceded, to halt and collect. At Lugo, the French again came up with us. They attacked our advanced posts on the 6th and 7th, and were repulsed in both attempts, with little loss on our side. I heard from the prisoners taken, that three divisions of the French army were come up commanded by marshal Soult; I therefore expected to be attacked on the morn-